LECTURES IN NEW YORK.

On France-- By the Rev. Dr. Baird.

The Rev Dr. Baird delivered the sixth lecture of his course on Europe, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, on Therefor evening. As usual, a large audience was in attendance. France was the subject of the present discourse; but before entering on it, he made a few prelimi pary remarks on what he had said in a previous lecture of Hungary, in which he had been questioned. He stated that he did believe that the whole nation of Hungary was (not the Magyar portion) unprepared for a republic He did not use the word in the limited sense, but embraced the whole people, whether there be fifteen millions, as Kossuth says. He expressed his opinion that they are not prepared for republic institutions, as many people in this country seem to believe. He did not think Hun gary is as well prepared as Norway, for this simple reason -that out of fifteen millions, there were only three and a half of Protestants and they certainly were the most in telligent portion in that country. Now, the Magyars are a pretty well informed people. They have been experienced in governing constitutionally, with a constitution nearly as old as that of England, which had been granted to them by one of their menerchs. They are certainly able to govern themeives well. But who would say that the other portion—entirely Sclavonic, with about two or three hundred thousand dews—were as well able, when these people had no share in the government until lately, when Koesuth proposed to give to them their rights, and induced the nobles to bestow upon them a large portion of their lands. It was a noble proposition, and if carried into effect for fifty or one hundred years, would have a highly beneficial result. He again stated that he did not believe, taking in the whole population of Hungary, that they gould carry on a republican government. If all the people there were as well informed as the Magyars—if all could telligent portion in that country. Now, the Magyars are in the whole population of Hungary, that they could carry on a republican government. If all the people there were as well informed as the Magyars—if all could read as extensively, nay, almost as universally, as they do—if they knew the Scriptures and the constitution, which even the little children were acquainted with—such a thing might be done. They, however, deserve their independence, and will make progress in the course of time. Every nation in Europe have their political education to go through. We had ours to make, and it was a long time before we could make upour minds fully as to what zort of a government we should have—whether universal suffrage should be allowed, or whether a President should be elected for life or for ten years. With regard to intervention, he did not wish to minds fully as a townstream of a government we should bare—whether universal suffrage should be allowed, or whether a President should be elected for life or for ten years. With regard to intervention, he did not wish to say much about a subject so delicate. He thought we should go so far as, by our moral and diplomatic influence, to aid in sustaining the efforts of a nation strugging for its rights. We should sympathise with them, and remonstrate with all nations that are violating that great principle that Rossuth contends for—that each ration should govern itself; but he was not willing that we should govern itself; but he was not willing that we should go to war to carry it out. That is altogether a malter of circurasiance. The Rev. lecturer here alluded to the effect of a letter written several years ago to the Senate at Hamburg, by Webster, in reference to their persecution of the Baptists, and which had a most beneficial effect. With regard to the geography of France, we find the remains of Grecian colonies, even at the present day. Vienna was the principal itoman colony, founded after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Casar, where, it is supposed. Pontius Plate died, and a statue, supposed to have been erected to his memory is even now shown; but which, of course, is not the fact. The lecturer glauced at the principal features of the conquest of this country, together with that of the Bittons. When the Roman empire began to fail to plees, they had to give up Gaul, which they prize so much; but not until after they had abandoned Britain and a portion of Germany. After this, the Germans commenced their old work of invading Gaul and under thous, the chieftain of the France, obtained a footing in the country, and changed its name to its present designation. Park, originally called Lutetia, or "mud town." but afterwards changed to the cognomen of a tribe that lived on the site, first obtained notice in the regn of observance with principal decent of the france was not one-eighth of the size it is now, but it gr the energies of the nation that it had the foundation of the French revolution which subsequently broke out in the reign of Louis NVI. The country became greatly in-volved in debt, and a change was looked for by many, especially when Lafayette arrived, from his participation can be a large to the large of our nation. Louis NVI. in gaining the independence of our nation. Louis NYL had some idea of liberty—he called together a convention, composed of nobles, clergy and the common people, to form a constitution; but the latter being in the majority, would not agree to having three houses. The constitution was put into ferce in the year 1700; but one great blunder had been committed, which never would have entered into the minds of anybody but Frenchmen have entered into the minds of supposed but streaming namely—refusing to allow those who had been connected with the formation of its machinery to legislate under it. Our country acted differently, and to this, in a great measure, may have owed the success which crowned our first years of nationality. The lecturer next planced at the dreadful scenes that took plane in Paris between the years 1792 and 1786, under the dictatorship of Danton, Marat Robespierre and others—the abolition of Christianity and the weathinging of a lewd woman under the inner and the wershipping of a lewd woman under the imper sonation of the "Goddess of Reason," and all those prin sipal features of an era so well known, and which even no make the blood curdle with horror. He then traced th make the blood curdle with norror. At then traced the early progress of the young engineer who distinguished himself first at Toulon—General Bonaparte—to his attempt to subvert the National Assembly, which might have cost him his life as the men of that body were made of different stuff from that of the late one in Paris, and a hundred decrease were planted at his breast, but for his have cost him his life as the men of that body were made of different stuff from that of the late one in Paris, and a hundred deggers were planted at his breast, but for his Brother Lucien. He followed his footsteps, as an emperor and the conquerry of Burope, until, after numerous defeats, his imprisonment in Elba, and subsequently in St. Helena, closed his eventful history. The next thing that altracted the attention of the saidience was the virid description of the revolution of 1839, given by the Rev lecturer. One scene is worth remembering, viz, the origin of the barricades. During the conflict between the troops and the people, the young men belonging to L'Ecole Pobylechnique, a military academy, numbering about five hundred, were dismissed on a charge of mutiny, but allowed to wait off with their side arms. They immediately started off for the scene of combat, and placing themsives at the head of different bodies, ordered them not to fight the troops in the manner they were doing, but to erect barricades. Their advice was taken, the woods that chaded the walks of the Boulevards were cut down, coaches, diligences and travelling carrisges were brought into requisition, and victory crowned their efforts. He next came down to the unexpected revolution of 1848, and gaves very minute account of it. He then alluded to the career of Louis Napoleon—his unsuccessful attempts at Strasburg and Belegne, and his rise whis present position. At this coup d'etat, he did not feel a single particle of sorrow for the men who composed the National Assembly. There were a great number of republicans in Paris; but they could not fight against Louis Napoleen while they hated the Assembly. The lecturer considered the President as a man who had thought to some purpose—who had tant, and knew when the proper time strived to use it. He dwelt on this subject at some length. In relation to the rumors now provalent consenuing his future action, he stated that the English people are saying all manner of things against the Prench, and the

set of stupin editors are over the London presents at man-ters go on as they do, it will drive the people of both coun-tries into war. He believed, however, that Napoleon would never land in England with a single troop. No one can tell. He may involve Europe in a fiame. He has the genius to do it. It may be that the Brishe Beling may allow matters to be carried out that will des-troy that odicus feeling of man warship which has lingered around the memory of Napolson. On Wealth-By Ratph Waldo Emerson, The seventh and last licture of the course was delivered last Monday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, in Hope Chapel, by Ralph Walds Emerson; subject, "Wealth." The lecture room was crowded with a highly respectable assemblage. Emerson commenced his discourse by premising that it is an essential point in regard to every person to know what are his opinions in respect to property. Every man is a consumer, and ought also to be a producer Man is by constitution an expensive animal, and needs to be rich. Wealth has its source in the application of the mind to nature. The mind note in combining and bringing necessary things from where they abound to where they are wanting. Steam is no stronger now than it was a hundred years ago, but it is put to better use the food. Watt and stevens developed the secret that belf an curee of call will draw two tons for a pile. Tebacco was discovered in talks. Coal Hes in immeasurable quantity in the earth, since the food. Watt and Stevens developed the secret that half an ounce of coal will draw two tons for a pilla. Tebacco was discovered in Saint Bonningo, and brought more wealth to Spain than her gold mines. Wealth consists first in the presention of necessaries—a good roof, water, clothing, tools to work with, and books to read, and so giving the greatest possible supunion to our power. And here we must recite the iron law, which nature declares in all dimaster. First, the parentstorily requires him to feed binners and goth his own independence the starves him and tormounts him til he has fought his way to his own in f. Next she urges him to acquire that which usturally telement to him. The Saxour, for a thought jests have been in a being the allowed jests have been in the less that the saxour, for a the county have been the commercial mariers of the world and chieff through the rough principle of independence. The author of economy mines itself with morals, three powerly demoralles principles, and it therefore becomes a religious of to see that halode endence is by some means insured. The manly part is to do what you can do with might and make. The world is full of Spr. who have four nothing for themselves, and teach that labor is uncoming of them. The philosophers, from Scottles down have high the greatness of man in washing his wante few. But he differed with Scottles and the Stokes. Man was made to be rich. He may of course, live on a handful of Indian ment, but wealth of eight have four alling times to sit mens whedem and labor, and he is the robots man who knows how to draw wealth from the labor of most men. The was it has tearlible playments, and offers its aid to his cref. full of Sept, who have done arothing for themselves, and teach that labor is unwering of themselves, and teach that labor is unwering of them. The philosophers, from Secrete drawn have hid the greatness of man in waking his wante few. But he collised with Secrates and the Steles. Man was reade to be rich. He may of course, the on a hardful of Indian meat; but washing consists in the power of evolling kinzell of all means whedom and labor; and his state riches mere who knows how to draw wealth from the labor of most men. The sea is his terrible play mote and offere at all to his rest, and such as the riches mineral, and such as the property of the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state play mate and offered and the rest in the condition of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reachest and improve their measures and accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state their interests and improve their measures and accustomed to cond improve their measures and accustomed to cond improve their measures and accustomed to cond offending students to reach the state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond offending students to reach a state of the lady to whom Harvard University had been accustomed to cond improve their measures and accustomed to cond improve their measures and

by bringing up their old feelings of animosity; and such set of stupic editors are over the London press that if mat

never seen any man so rich as he ought to be, or having sufficient command over nature. It is the interest of all men that there should be Vaticans, houves, British Museums, and libraries, where are valuable curiosities, which nothing but immense wealth could procure. It is, therefore, necessary that surplus product should be kept econewhere. They only should own who can animate—not they who heard, but they whose enterprise opens out benefit to all. I hold it to be the true rule that "he is rich by whom men are rich, and he is poor by whom other men are poor." Property is only an accommission of the results of intelligence and skill. Political economy teaches that there should be no rotation of offices, but we reverse that rule. We should apply the same democratic principis to trade. The watchmaker has been long enough at his art, let the cobler now see can he not make watches. Money is always representative, and follows the fortunes of the owner. The city dollar and country dollar are not all alike. The farmer knows that the dollar is not a walf, it represents time, and albor, and land. The city dollar is light, and passes quickly, because it is easily earned by a stroke of the pen, or some incky speculation. A dollar is not value in itself, but is the representative of value. Wealth is mental and moral, and is enhanced by equity. If you take out ten of the honestest merchants in Wall streat, and supplant them with regues commanding the same amount of money, society will soon feel it. Insurance, banks, the pulpit, the bench, the echoism which are affected by the change. Political economy teaches how strictly the delicate aprings of this society are vibrated by honesty and probity. God has made the profitable the badge of the good. Mirabean, who was not much of a saint, remarked to his boekseller's wife, that if there was no such thing as probity, men would soon lavent it as a means of getting rich. In this view of property, we must acknowledge the claims which are admitted by ecolety to wealth even although th

On Young Women-By Horace Mann. On Tuesday evening, the sixth of the People's Lectures was delivered before a very crowded assemblage, in the Tabernacle, by Hon Horace Mann. Subject-"A few Thoughts for Young Women." The lecturer entered upon the subject by premising that he had not long since delivered and published a lecture entitled "Some Words to Young Men," and had been asked to send a sister to that lecture, as it was not good for man to be alone. Nothing could be more congenial to himself than to have an opportunity of speaking to the all-conquering scul of woman. In presenting a few thoughts on the power and duties of woman he could employ no exhaus tive system. He should hardly speak of what is commonly called woman's sphere, though he thought it would soon be found their sphere was a hemisphere Women have always been insulted by the other sex; for the flattery which has been always offered to her is an insuit The poet Moore has sung and celebrated the female sex; but his characters were high women—not women of high mind—and his verses were only fit for the sculless women of the Bast, and for the veluptury argels of the Mahometan paradize, called houris. Byron had sung of women between the ages of twenty and thirty five, whose description might fire our blood; but God help the man who would be bound to live with them after the age of wrinkles. Shakspeare had also created women; but even his most celebrated characters were not such as the women of the seventh age will be It would be better for the poets to cut the wings off the creatures of their conception, and transform them to useful beings. When woman has not been debased by flattery, she has been by oppression. The African rells her—the Asiatic makes her only the slavish minister to his passions; and even with the Gircassian race, she had been bought and sold on the Rialtos of interest. This subject cannot be discussed without encountering in limine the modern theory of woman's rights. The lender of this seet in Europe is Miss Helen Maria Weber, or rather Helen Maria Weber, Esq., who drasses with cont, vest, and biped continuations. With this seet, the old saying that the tailor makes the man, is only half true, for it seems he is to make the woman also. But there is a fact which settles this question of distuiction, at once and for ever. God created male and female on the principle of division of labor—one is the complement of the other, and both are necessary to make up each lie is the half part of man, to be completed by her, and she is a half finished, giorhous excellence, only to be made up by him. The human intellect, in all its mysteries, was completed male and female, and each is sterille without its counterpart. It is argued that Ere was made from Adam; and from hence is derived an argument of identity and consubstantiation. But from how much ofman was wernan made? Why, only from about the 1100 part of his osseeue construction. As to the ill-matur insult. The poet Moore has sung and celebrated the female sex; but his characters were high women-not connected difference, the woman surpasses the man in beauty, affection and purity; in the lower half of our rature the balance seems to be in favor of the man; but in the higher and purer, it is in favor of the woman, proving that woman truly is the last and greatest of God's creation. There is as much truth as philosophy in Burne' sentiment, where he says of nature—

froring that we man truly is the last and greatest of God's creation. There is as much truth as philosophy in Burne' sentiment, where he says of nature—

"A 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made she lasses, O!"

Man's force is dynamic and inventive, but woman's force is that of imponderable agents; his force is in muscle and hope—hers is affection and pathos. It may be said that the amusements of boys and girls were the effects of education; but, between the pursuits of adults of each sex, there is a great chasm. If a man is taken from his proper pursuits and put to mind a nursery, he would be like an elephant hatching a chicken, and the more loving he is, the heavier he presess. Man never knows that maternal solicitude which makes that word so true, though spoken of the mother of the Baylour himself—"The sword shall pierce thy own soul also." The passions, as developed in the sexes, patake also of this constitutional dissimilarity. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth were as like cach other as father and daughter could be, but his passions were as the concentrated fury of ten thousand bears, while hers were those of ten thousand cats. In all the works of God, we know that, in a difference of organization there does result a difference of adaptation, which proves that the seres have separate and distinct courses of duties and abilities. In the general comparison of powers, woman holds the pre-eminence, which though galliantry may be willing to acknowledge, yet is incontestably proved by philosophy. That respect in which the sexes approach more alike to each other is in their numerical similarities. The result of the centusjshows that the number of females so many millions, and that they are belanced almost as nicely as the well kept books of a merchant. Fut yet, during the past six thousand years, what influence has been wrought in the world by woman. What has she done to harmonize the ancient world, or christian to the medern! Man has prevented the full exercise of her qualities. She has only been permitted mother the race. If ware are, as in past time, to be the employment of nations—if our cities are to be the five of orine and poverty—if debility and sickness are to be the rule, and beauty and strength the exception—if Hungary, Italy and Ireland, are to be permitted to be descrated by tyrants, and woman cannot interfere in preventing these things, then we may inquire whether hydrogathy is not the only specific for the like of this planet; and whether dry land should not be placed un-der water for twenty-four hours, and the race he hydrogathy is not the only specific for the its of this planet; and whether dry land should not be placed under water for twenty-four hours, and the race be estinguished. It women had acted their part in humanising the world, they would have prevented acts of besthalism and satunism. The lecturer reviewed the next thatory of the different nations of the earlie, as exhibited in the value, who have been decumed worthy of having their history transmitted to posterity. Referring to the patriarchalege, he remarked on the character which woman must have been in Sodom when not one victuous woman was even asked for, and when the only one thought worthy of being rescued from the destroytion of the cilies of the plains, was looked on as such a currently as to be preserved in sait. (Laughter) The women of Protestant countries have always held a more elevated position than those of Catholic countries, and New England row possesses as many great and remarkable women as Great British and the rest of Europe. Who shell say that those who take the foremet part in their efforts to ameliorate and elevates he lot of women. In Lauden there are now 36 000 needle women, was careed to converte to have the hard trunche with death. woman's rights conventions, have unserved the means that efforts to amplicate and elevate the lot of women. In Lendon there are now 33 000 meedle women, who are compelled to heep tip a hard to hand struggle with death, carning from is to is did a week and, at the same time, thrusands a night are given to Fanny Elseier, or some other queen of the Cyprians, and base men trades on the familie himself hash caused. The lecturer adverted to the Easter of property between husband and wife, in the estilation of which he have there were many difficulties. It was an opprobrium, too in cases where the husband leads a drunken, disepased life, that the wife instead of being the partiner and equal of the brute. Who, therefore, can wonder that the strong female minds should southtimes propose remains which seem to disrobe the sext. The tennie has a right to the full divelopment of her power, as much as the other sex. It was only in modern times that they were permitted to get anything like elevation. In a town is Massachnsetis where some poil Columbus proposed to carry female education as far as valgar from reposed to carry female education as far as veign francists, it was gravely denied that woman was capalle of preferancing anything so abstract. The lecture contacted the course of studies pursued by boys and girls

more for the tuition of her family. Human reason seeks in vain to discover why there should be this difference between the saxes. Hissien to remedy this anomaly, and to give woman that position on the earth which her abilities fit her for; and when woman is elevated to her proper sphere, it is beyond human precience to foreteil the beauty and happiness which this earth will then eajoy. The lecturer in conclusion, ennounced that he would discous the remander of this subject on Friday night. It was also announced that Dr. Kane, one of the Arctic expedition, would deliver a lecture in the Tabernacie on Tanaday creating, on the Arctic regions, in connection with the expedition of Sir John Frankin.

Interesting Home Correspondence

Our New Hampshire Correspondence.

Concond, (N. H.) Feb. 21, 1852 New Hampshire Election - Divison of Parties - Resurrection of the Hatchet - Doubts about the Presidency - Mr. Hale-The Temperance Question, &c.

Our election for State officers will take place in a fe days, and, not less from its peculiar local character than from its being the first in order during the Presidential year, attracts more attention than is generally bestowe upon the political matters of this State. There is power enough in the opponents of the present ruling party to crush it as effectually as the whig ascendancy was recently broken up by a union of all its opponents in Maseachusetts. The difficulty has hitherto been in combining these various materials so as to make them work harmonicusly as a whole-at least until after the occur rence of some given election. Our opposition parties consist of-First, the old whige, a broken harrased, and al most disbanded political army, sick at heart almost unto death, from the battles (that is to say, the defeats) of more than twenty years, and who would long ago have become extinct as a party but for two things, namely,the occasional success of their party in national contests, and the prospect of achieving something at home through a union with the abolitionists.

The second branch of the opposition consists of the abolitionists or free seilers, who are of a rather different description of politicians from their brethren of Massa. churetts, leaning as strongly to Scott and whiggism a, the latter do to Butler and democracy. They are a stiff suriv. and rather bard set of customers, much better representing the fortiter in re of politics than the sugritur n mode. They are the self-styled Fabricli of their party-the men who pride themselves on being pure; party—the men was pride themselves on being pure; whereas they have never been tempted. They are more like what is generally understood by the word abolitionist than the tree sollers of any other New England State, except those of Maine, perhaps, who also have been kept pure through the prevalence of adversity. They have no love for the democracy, and therefore can be depended upon to aid in breaking down its rule—the rule of the Concord elouge as it is called.

no love not the democracy, and therefore can be depended upon to add in breaking down its rule—the rule of the Concord chique, as it is called.

The third branch of the opposition consists of disaffected democrats. The hunkers say that they are disaffected because they have not been allowed so large a share of "the spoils" as they thought they were entitled to; to which the disaffected retort that the hunkers make such a charge only because they are incapable of believing that menean have any other than a base and sordid principle of action. The truth is this—the mass of the disaffected is made up of democrats who have become disausted with what they call the subserviency of their party to the slaveholding or Southern interest. It is made up of young men, merily, who are not likely to have any arriar pense in their politics. That among this party there are some who have no other end in view than the advancement of their own interest, is very certain; but the very rashness of their conduct in some cases, and the red republican character of their principles, are sufficient to show that the bulk of the party is made up of hences men, however mistaken they may be in their opinious. Thus you will see that our opposition is made up of three distinct sets of men—two of whom differ more from the oth respects. That third class is the whig party, which, in some respects, very diosely resembles the old demoar democrats. That third class is the whig party, which in some respects, very closely resembles the old demo

in some respects, very closely resembles the old demo-eracy.

Some time since, some of our editors, of different par-ties, "buried the hatchet," to use their own words, and which batchet had been their chief weapon. There was great occasion for the funeral ceremonies that were than observed; but—and for the credit of our press. I am sorry to have to say it—the batchet has been resurrectionized, and is now in full operation together with the scalping-haps it was absurd to suppose that a habit of twenty years would be changed by a simple resolve to that effect. But then, what a people we are to make resolutions, both good and bad

good and had ! We have the temperance question to add to the ex-

good and had?

We have the temperance question to add to the excitement of our contest. This question is causing the most lively discussions all over New England; and although the people of New Hampshire are not, perhaps so much moved by it as those of Massachusetts and Maine, it nevertheless has much influence in certain parts of the State, and, therefore, it should be taken into necount in making up an opinion as to our future political position. I find however, that not a few of the most consistent friends of temperance have strong doubts as to whether the Maine law will work well for their cause. They fear reaction.

As the contest in Blarsachusetts in 1859, was made interesting by the fact that the Legislature then to be chosen would have to elect a U. B. Sennton, so is our present contest made interesting by the same cause. Mr. Hele's term expires next year, and upon the Legislature which we are to elect in March next, will devoive the choice of his successor. Much as we differ here on the subject of the gentlemm's political career, it is sllowed by all that his talents, in spite of the buffoon like displays of which he is too often gully, rends nime than any other man among us. The interest of the contest mainly depends upon the question of his re-election. The democrats, should they succeed, will give the Sonctonally of the parts of the contest of the parts of the contest mainly depends upon the question of his re-election. The democrats, should they succeed, will give the Sonctonally to John Wells, of Exeter, a narrow-minded hunker, and far inferior to Mr. Hale in talent, but not the less on that account a good representative of his party, who are beginning to experience that dearth of able less on that account a good representative of his party, who are beginning to experience that dearth of able champions which ever follows from the adoption of a

less on that account a good representative of his parsy, who are beginning to experience that dearth of able champions which ever follows from the adoption of a proceriptive and intolerant course. The late issae Hill was used to act as the dry nurse of the young democrats, but he did not succeed very well in the capacity, and scarcely one of the present leaders of the party has as much talent as would in any other State serve to qualify a man for the office of justice of the peace. Edmund Pluke forms an exception, but little is heard of him now-a-days. His light seems to have gone out with that of Polk sadministration, the opizion having been very commonly expressed that he has had enough of those good things which are in the gift of a successful party. Medicerity is the order of the day among our democrats, their long ascendancy having been its golden are.

Much as the whigs wish to defeat the democrats, they are somewhat troubled about the election of a U. S. Senator. Europees they should aid to re-elect Mr. Hale, would it not prove injurious to the fortunes of their party in the Presidential campaign, which will then have been fairly opened? To re elect the most teasing and hectoring of all the abolitionists to the Senate, it is feared would have a bad effect on the national whig cause, which now is supposed to be in a very good way. But that is precisely what the whigs must do, unless they are willing to give up the only chance they are likely to have to prevent another twenty years rule of locofocoism. Should they succeed in carrying the State by the aid of the abelitionized democrats and free scolera, thay may reasonably expect to do the same thing at the Presidential candidates are to be the want thing at the Presidential candidates are to be able to the fortune of likely but look into some magic mirror, and see but four mouths shead, what a blussing it would be to them for will be knowledged of who the Presidential candidates are to be the man, with Seward for his conscience keeper and director, then th

in power. Some of our free sollers are angry with the leaders of Some of our free sollers are angry with the leaders of their breibren of Massachusetts, because they have ceilined to come on here and make speches against the democrats. It is probable that the prominent free sollers of the Hay State have no idea of siting the whiga to chind power here, or of fishing their process power at home by entering upon a war with any branch of the democracy. They hold to the doctrine that each State should manage its own affairs; and so scruppiously one sixtent are they that it is well known that last year, during the contest in their State, one of the most eminent of their number wrote to Mr. Hais, advising bur not to whit Massachusetts as a political fecture, although some of the more short eighted of the free solves desired to have the benealt or his cloudence and political growledge there.

GRANTES STATE.

Our Connecticut Correspondence.

Harrond, Conn., Feb. 20, 1873.

State of Parties-The Probable Gubernatorial Can. didates - Temperance and the " Maine Law" - Free Sollism-The National Conventions-Presidential Preferences, &c., &c.

The future provements on the relities | cheer board in this State, can now be pretty clearly predicted. After a great many silly attempts at "bargain and de," and a good deal of waiting and "anxious expectation" on both sides, the two State nominats conventions have been called -the democratic arch 3d, and the whig the day following .ever, since the organization of parties in Connecticat, has complete and "admirable disorder" reigned so absolutely as for the past two years. For the two years just past they have made a drawn light, and the propect appears telerable fair for a like occurrence at the coming election. Being just on the eve of an important Presidential election, and this being the first triat of party strength under the complete plurality system, they each appear to be making an unusual effect to get the mastery, and each with about the same prespects of savees. Both are proceeding with the greatest possible caution, and the managers are busily, yet silently, at work, arranging and disposing of the numerous side issues already presented. Masters regarding the nemications have lately taken a different turn, and it new appears pretty well settled what the action of the two conventions will result in.

The claim of Linchfield county to the whig at, has complete and "admirable disorder" reigned

nomination has been pretty thoroughly discussed, and it appears that, within the last half contary, that county has had the Governor more years than the counties of Middlesex, Tolland, and Now Lonthat county has had the Governor more years than the counties of Middelesex, Tolland, and New London, united; consequently, their local claim is extinguished. Very recently, it has appeared, also, that the old ticket do not yet own "beat," and an intelligent member of that party told me, a day or two since, that it would be again nominated, although he thought it would be suicidal even to a hope for the success of the party. The whige editors also appear to be squinting in that direction; yet it is, without doubt, a ruse to draw off the attention of the other parties, and some of their own, alze, from the real state of things. Foster, although an able man, and sound on matters of party principle, lacks one very essential ingredient in a candidate just at the present time. His availability has always been exceedingly questionable, and is more decidedly so now than ever before. His party, knowing this, have not the slightest designs of attempting to carry him through another canvass, but will bring out a man whom they may stand an average chance to elect. That man it is though they have found in the person of Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford. The whig managers have recently learned the notorious fact that a candidate from that city is generally the successful one. Mr. Dixon, the soi disant candidate, is a young man of fair talents, and has twice represented his district in Congress. He is a faithful worker, and one of that kind that many times elect the mselves. He will, without doubt, be the candidate.

Matters in the democratic camp also have lately assumed a different phase. That Gov. Seymour would be the candidate for another term, has been considered a matter of course. He is a gentleconsidered a matter of course. He is a gentle-man of fine talents, and his course during the time that he has been in the executive chair has been generally popular. His party, however, thinking their chance for the next Presidency tolerable fair, will probably give him leave to withdraw, and will take up the Hon. Samuel lugham, of Saybresk. Mr. I. was speaker of the last House, has been in Congress one or two terms, and is an old Jefferso-nian democrat, of decided talents. The dropping of a successful candidate, on the eve of a Presidential election, has always been correctly considered as bad policy; but in the event of a democratic Presi-dent being elected, Gov. Seymour will undoubtedly dent being clested, Gov. Seymour will undoubtedly be appointed Minister to Mexico; and in anticipa-tion of that event, he will not consent to run again as a candidate for Governor. That appears to be the order of arrangements, as at present marked out, and the denouement of the matter will show that my prediction is correct. A strong effort is being made by the temperance

party to carry a law similar to the one of Maine, through the next Legislature. They have canvassed the State thoroughly, and have been actively in the field fer three or four months past. The plurality system effectually cuts off the hope of third party organizations, consequently, they are trying to facten themselves to one of the great parties, and by that means to carry out their wishes more effectually. that means to carry out their wishes more effec-ely. Their efforts have as yet, however, been attively. Their efforts have as yet, nowever, tended with very discouraging results. But parties regard the advecates of the "Maine law as aiming to.

Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,

Uprear the universal peace, confound All unity of earth, and will hesitate about endorsing their views and actions. A few weeks since, the indications were that they would be in the market at a bigger price than ever before. The expression against the law in all quarters of the State is, however, general and in all quarters of the State is, however, general and decided; and instead of gaining any new addition of strength, tendency has been in a decidedly different direction. The law is certainly the most measurement of legislation that ever disgraced the statute book of any State. The liberal of all parties, sects and organizations, are all opposed to it. In conversation with a noted temperance man, only a few days since, he informed me that, from the best information he could gain, there were not "five thousand voters in the whole State who would vote for it, should it be left to the people." The "law" tramples on every form of legal precedent: invades the dearest rights of the people. ple." The "law" tramples on every form of legal precedent; invades the dearest rights of the people, and strikes a fearful blow at the fount of our domestic happiness and tranquility. The chances for its enactment are growing most "beautifully less," if it can be considered ever to have had any chance at

its enactmentare growing most "beautifully less," if it can be considered ever to have had any chance at all. At the free soil State convention, held at Hartford a few days since, and which nominated item. Francis Gillette for Governor, a strong effort was made by the temperance leaders to unite these two interesting fag ends of political partyism; but the fermer declined the profiered union. What a beautiful commingling of Blackspirits and white,

Rea Spirits and white,

Rea Spirits and white,

A strong effort is being made by the Times, to have the democratic convention capters a Frandential preference; but the other democratic objects of the convention appears of General Houston, a suppert apparently not warranted by popular feeling throughout the State. Gen. Cass is undoubtedly the first choice of the Connecticut democrate, and he will probably get the vote of for delegation in the national convention. A mong the whigs, General Scott appears to be the favorite, although it is more than probable that the vote of her delegates will be given for Daniel Webster. Many of the preliminary meetings are already held, and, as the election comes off in a little over five weeks, both parties will probably lose sight of the greater question amit their preparations for the State canvass. The fight will be a smart one, and quickly over, and the friends of the different candidates will labor zealously until victory or defeat crowns their efforts.

Of the different modes of management, and the

victory or defeat crowns their efforts.

Of the different modes of management, and the general aspect of affairs, you shall be apprized in due time.

O. P. Q.

Our Albany Correspondence. ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1852. The Profligacy of the Legislature-Comptroller Wright and the House of Assembly-The Trea-

sury Protected.

The response of Comptroller Wright to certain resolutions impudently transmitted to him by the Clerk of the Assembly, is a document highly approved of by every friend of economy in the State it is hoped every constituent of his will have an opportunity of giving it a perusal. The resolution, purporting to be adopted by Mr. Freer, it is avow ed by Mr. Cushing and others, never passed the House. How, then, came the Comptroller in possession of it! It bears the signature of the clerk of that body. Has he taken the responsibility of giv-ing it his efficial sanction, as the organ of the House of Assembly, without authority! Has he dared to overstep his duty in such an important matter! Who

knows? It is high time that the chief auditing officer of the State interposed between the treasury, which he has sworn to protect, and the Legislature, which has recently made rapid and unlawful inroads upon the treasury. People, even grave Senators and mem-bers of the House, had imagined that there was such a thing as a contingent fund, and all that was necessary to draw from it, was to hurry through a resolution of either house, and the funds would be forthcoming, without a why or wherefore. If a travelling committee wished a lugative summer's job during recess of legislation—such, for instance, as examining the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, selecting a site for the quarantine—ascertaining where the funds are which belonged to certaining where the lunds are which belonged to the defunct Chancery Court, the condition of State prisons, canals, deposite funds in savings banks; if members wanted to be supplied with forty copies each of the four volumes of the Documentary lis-tory; if they wanted the debates of the Constitutional Convention, together with the three volumes of the revised statutes; if they desired brandy, wine, the revised sinutes; if they desired brandy, wine, or other refreshments, during a rather protracted sitting in endeavoring to elect a United States Sentor; if three dollar pearl handled six-bladed pen knives are asked for members and messenger boys, and incumerable other things-all that has heretofore been necessary, was to gallop a resolution through either house, and the doors of the treasury were opened. A resolution passed through the last licuse, on the eve of adjoarnment, in less than five limites, which caused the expenditure of forty thousand dollars in books for the especial private benefit of the then members of the Assembly. Independent of this enormies sum, lavished without authority, the sum of nearly twenty four thousand dollars was expended by the last Legislature, and drawn from what was erroneously denominated the frawn from what was erroneously denominated the

drawn from what was erroneously denominated the "conlingent fond."
It is high time that such profligacy was arrested, it is important that the people should be toads acquainted with the manner in which members "vota themselves" certain surplies. By what right do members ask the Compredient to pay their postage! By what authority do they desire the State to pay for their newspapers and penknives! The Compredient ruly remarks, that "watches, boots, hats, or other uneful articles, could be paid for by the State with equal propriety." It this course had been allowed to continue a few sessions longer, there can be no estimate formed of the attent to which this unlawful plundering of the treasury weuld have been carried. If our Legislature could dip its hand into the treasury, for the private benefit of its members, to the amount of twenty or thirty dip its hand into the treasury, for the private benefit of its members, to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollers, without robuke or remonstrance, its successors would be very likely to enlarge the amount, and every year new objects would be required. Last year the system of free postage on locuments commenced, and this session both houses adopted resolutions giving the members equal privileges. In such matters there is no retrograde movement, but always the "spirit of progress" is manifested and practised.

fested and practiced.

Nearly every reflecting person here, outside of the Capitol, is thankful that the Comptroller has taken the standard of the people will

sustain him in his determination to protest the sustain bim in his determination to protest the treasury from incursions made upon it regardless of law and constitution. He speaks emphatic, decided and plain to the House of Assembly and the Legislature. He stands at the doors of the people's treasury, with the keys in his hand, grasped with an iron nerve, determined to pretect the sarred trust which has been committed to his care. Let him be firm and faithful to that trust and a thankful people will reward him with their high commen-dation.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Bosron, February 21, 1852. The Maine Law in the Senate-Appointments-Literary Natter-Theatrical-Mr. Winthrop-The Weather, &c.

The Senate of Massachusetts have had th

Maine law before them for several days past-

which is the only subject of a political character that is much talked of, or that is likely to be, until it shall have been completely d sposed of. There have been two long debates on the law, the question being on an amendment to the bill, by which it will be submitted to the people. The whigs deny the constitutionality of the proposed amoudment, and the enemies of the bill hope that it will be adopted, so as to compel them all to vote against the law with such a provision attached to it. In this way they hope the bill will be thrown out of the Senate, and their hope is not without some foundation, for, if the twelve whigs shall vote against it, it is far from unreasonable to suppose that at least eight coalitionists will not do so, and that at least eight conitionists will not do so, and thus the project be stifled immediately. The friends of the law made a great mistake in reporting it to the Senate. Had they sent it to the Heuse, it would have passed that body, and have come down to the Senate with the prestige of success about it and made its way in spire of opposition. As it is, I consider the chances of its being carried are about equal to those of its failing, so far as the Senate is concerned. The debates that have taken places have been your societed and have Senate is concerned. The debates that have taken place have been very spirited, and have somewhat relieved the Senate from the charge of being one of the stupidest political bodies in the country. They have taken a very wide range, and have attracted crowds to hear them. Of the speeches made, that of Mr. Warren, of Sufbilk, (whig.) against both the law and the amendment, is considered the best on that side, and that of

(whig.) against both the law and the amendment, is considered the best on that side; and that of Mr. Robinson, of Berkshire, (freessiler,) in favor of both the law and the amenament, as the best on the side of the proposed law. Politics, as you may suppose, are largely introduced into the discussions, and are the cayenne and currie which add much to the pungency of the mental feasts.

Mr. Themas Russell, a freesoit lawyer of good standing, has been made Pelice Justice. This was the place which the entire press of the State, with some very few exceptions, called upon the Governor to be now upon Mr. Gill, who has been se long connected with the Boston Past. Though known to be a stiff democrat, Mr. Gill's appointment was recommended by both whigs and freesoilers, and the whole Massachusetts press would have been gratified at so deserved and solid a compliment being paid to one of its ablest and cliest members. ing paid to one of its ablest and ol lest members. No man ever owed more to the press than Gover-nor Boutwell, and no man ever did less for it in renor Boutwell, and no man ever did less for it in re-turn than the same gentlemen. It is almost an offence in his eyes that a person recommended for a place within his gift has belonged to the press. Yet he might have made an exception in Mr. G.il's favor, for that gentleman was very useful to him in those days when there was no prospect of his getting beyond the place of town representative, and when, consequently, his services had the merit of being disinterested. But disinterested services are always at a discount and probably his eveclof being disinterested. But disinterested services are always at a discount, and probably his excellency believes, with another eminent politician, that gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come. Mr. Park has taken the District Attornoyship of Suffolk. I am not aware of any further distribution of "the spoils," though there are many good places at present occupied by whigs, who are ragarded by the cealtionists as fat enough to kill. Probably the "massacre of the innocents" will be resumed in the course of a few days. It is supposed that there will be a vacancy in the Auditorship, as Mr. Wilder has good prospect of obtaining the office of City Treasurer of Boston, a much better place than the one he now holds.

A History of Boston, by the venerable Josiah

place than the one he now holds.

A History of Boston, by the venerable Josiah Quincy, Sen, is understood to have been completed, and is soon to be published. It is said by his friends that his original intention was to have published it on his eightich birthday, which occurred in the month of January; but from some cause that has not become publish known, the design was not carried out. The work will unquistionably be one that will command attention, as well from its manner as its matter. It is not the least curious be one that will command attention, as well from its manner as its matter. It is not the least curious of the literary defictionless of the world, that no history of Boston—none, I mean, worthy to be called history in its true sense—should ever have been published. One would think that a place with such literary pretensions, with so many scholars, and with so much in its annals worthy of being related in a proper manner, should have long since stood on the same footing with less important com-munities.

munities.

It has been understood, for some time past, that Mr. Frothingbam, junior editor of the Post, is engaged on another work, illustrative of the annals of Boston. If it shall prove as interesting and useful as his History of the Siege of Boston, it will be a very valuable addition, indeed, to American

Mr. Sparks is engaged on his long announced 'Mr. Sparks is engaged on his long announced 'History of the American Revolution;' but no one, so far as I know, has the remotest idea of when it will be published. It has long been said that he and Mr. Bancroft were waiting each others movements, each having some documents which the other lacks. Mr. Bancroft's work is understood to be much more comprehensize than that of Mr. other lacks. Mr. Bancrott's work is understood to be much more comprehensive than that of Mr. Sparks. It extends from the time of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to the commencement of our present form of national government, and thus embraces an important period of pure colonial history. Mr. Sparks' work opens with the commencement of what we specifically call the American Revolution, or immediately after the conclusion of the old fractal way. Both gentlemen are writing from French war. Both gentlemen are writing from abundant and valuable original papers. I have been assured, by excellent authority, that Mr. Bancroft's work will, from such sources, throw much new light on the conduct of the European

Bancroft's work will, from such sources, throw much new light on the conduct of the European continental governments towards the colonists in the early days of the Revolutian.

Mr. Hildreth is busily engaged on the third volume of the second series of his "History of the United States," being the sixth of the entire work; but not, it is very likely, the last. His fifth volume closes with the year 1807, and, consequently, his next must be devoted to the embargo and the war, subjects which cannot be handled—certainly not by so flery a partizan as himself—without exciting a good deal of political feeling. The democrats declare that the second series of his work has thus far been filled with libels on Jesterson and culogies on its malton, equally false. It is certain that he writes with a great deal of partiality, and not unfrequently with a sort of ferecity, of the political parties of the past generation of the constitutional republic; nor is there much prespect that he will become less partial as he goes on with his book. He has become less and less impartial as he comes down toward our time. Indeed, he cannot be impartial. It would be to violate the first law of his mental being were he to succeed in getting up a strictly our time. Indeed, he cannot be impartial. It would be to violate the first law of his mental would be to violate the first law of his mental being were he to succeed in getting up a strictly impartial history. Perhapshe would be less road if he were more just; for, much as men praise justice, they do not love it. Justice to themselves, and injustice to all the world, besides, are what maskind like. Mr. Ifidreth's virtues are precisely those which Byren ascribed to Mitford—learning, laber, research, wrath, and partiality. The great poet called wrath and partiality virtues in a cause they make him write in earnest. But a man may be carnest, and yet not a very reliable guide through the morasses and forests of what is called

Among the lesser lights of the literary world, I

Among the lesser lights of the literary world, I do not bear that much is doing. Mr. Hawtherne is said to be engaged on a new work, but I havenot been able to learn anything definite concerning is. He has taken his position among the popular writers of the day, after long years of neglect. In classing him among the lesser lights, ispeak not with reference to his power, for I consider him one of the first writers of the age, but only with reference to the position which remance writers are generally held to eccupy. For myself, I like novels and romances much better than I do history, not only because they require as much takent to write them, but because they centain more truth.

There is quite a lively time in our theatrical world. A clever thing has been produced at the Boston Museum, called "The Silver Spoon." The object is to take off the cry of "Boston influence," which influence is supposed to have a very unfaverable effect on the legion of country members, of the Algair, is the fact that Mr. Kimball, owner and manager of the Museum, is a leading member of the House of Representatives, from Boston. The piece, however clever, is too local to prove successful claewhere. It will not bear transplanting, and perhaps would be thought very indifferently of in New York. One must be up to the local points to fully enjoy its good things.

Mrs. Mowatt is at the Howard, where she is perferming a very successful engagement, charming all, not only by the excellence of her acting, but to fully enjoy the good things.

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Mrs. Mowatt is at the Howard, where she is perferming a very successful engagement, charming all, not only by the excellence of her acting, but to fully enjoy the good things.

Mrs. Winthrey takes his defeat, apparently, very the performance of that evening.

hard. I saw him the other day, at a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, in the Serate chamber, and positively he looked older than dees his ancestor, Governor John Winthrep, whose portrait, all bearded and ruffed, looks down upon the conscript fathers of Massachusetts as they are engaged in the great employment of passing orders of notice. There is some excuss for a whig being a little glum, and Mr. Winthrop is understood to have been very confident that he would be elected Governor. He looks baggard, care worn, and dejected. Strange that men should take to heart so very much their failure to achieve a crown of thorns. With an ample fortune, a beautiful wife, the highest social position among us, and the certainty of always having that respect which talent and moral worth compel to their possessor, one would think that Mr. Winthrop might manage to make a very sunshiny thing of life. One is tempted to a postrophize him in the words of Cowley:—Oh' who would change these solid joys For empty shows, and senseless notes, Ans all which rank ambition breads, Which seem such beauteons flowers, and are such poisoncus weeds.

But who ever heard of a defeated statesman being

But who ever heard of a defeated statesman being consoled by a scrap of poetry, even if it were as sweet as the music of David's harp? I never did, certainly; so I shan't blame Mr Winthrop very much if he prefers politics to poetry, and makes another dash at fortune.

ALGOMA.

Another Candidate for the Vice Presidency. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Allow me to suggest to you the name of Gov. R. K. Call, of Florids, as one worthy the consideration of the public in determining upon the candidate for Vice President. Gov. Call was the intimate friend of General

Jackson for the last twenty years of his life-has filled, with great credit, many preminent stations in public life-has deserved and enjoyed the confidence, and even admiration, of General Jackson, as a soldier, and above all, he has proved himself

as a soldier, and above all, he has proved himselve to be an honest man.

Gov. Call is made up of candor, a sound and safe judgment, a faultiess chivalry, and a noble benevelere, which have served to mark his career, both in public life and as a private citizen, with that broad conservative feeling in which alone our country now has hope. His geographical position, in connection with his decided adherence to the compromise measures, would seem to point him out as a fit associate in the next canvass for the old

here of the yellow plume.

In view of your great magnanimity and disinterestedness, in allowing full and free discussion upon all topics connected with the public good, through your columns, I have not hesitated to ask for this short notice of General Call a place.

As there is nothing which can be examptionable to any one in this short communication, I need not give my name; and with much admiration for the national spirit of your paper, I subscribe myself, General Call's Frienc.

Love and Elopement from the Sacred Heart, and Suicide in Paris, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A very romantic account under this heading lately appeared in your journal, but as it somewhat uppleasantly involves an institution, which seeks no such notoriety, I subjoin the facts of the

In the latter part of 1850, Miss Wayne, or Wehn, presented herself to Capt. Charles Fletcher, at Liverpool, to obtain a passage on his vessel to the United States. During the voyage she so interested Capt. Fletcher that, on the arrival of the vessel, he introduced her to his brother, Captain A. S. Fletcher, and his lady. When they heard some part of her history, and found that domestic afiliotions had compelled her to seek an asylum in America, where she hoped her talents would secure

Americs, where she hoped her talents would secure her a pesition as governess, she was invited to their house, which became her home.

Captain Flatcher, still interested in Miss Wayne, requested the Reverend Mr. Bacon, of Brooklyn, to use his influence in obtaining her some employment in the bearding school conducted by the ladies of the Sacred Heart. She was, in consequence, resolved there gratuitously as a pupil, till further measures should be taken to employ her, if possible. This was her first connection with Catholics, for she was, as she professed a Protestant, and no innusuce was used to induce her to become a Catholic. The idea of her becoming a member of the community never entered the mind of one who knew her. She was a Protestant, and it was consequently impossible. Her stay, mercover, was extremely short: she left the house of the Ladies in May, and began to give lessons in the city. Soon after she attempted to commit suicide, and had actually been placed by her friends in the Lunatic Asylum. She was subsequently boarding with Mrs. Nye, in Fulton street, Brooktyn, where she made aucother attempt on her life, but did not give herself a mortal wound. Surgical aid was called in, and the incision in the throat closed. While in this state, she revealed her early history to Mrs. Fletcher; the real cause of her desperatoresolution was now known; but as she had disclosed her real name and the address of her family, Capt. to Mrs. Fletcher; the real cause of her despersion resolution was now known; but as she had disclosed her real name and the address of her family, Capt. Fletcher generously resolved to restore her to them. On her way to Liverpool she again attemption. ted to drown herself; but Capt. Fletcher had at last the consolation of restoring her to an afflicted mother. He trusted that she would there forego her design. But if the account of the Paris papers be true, not even a mother could prevent it. ONE WHO TOOK THE TROUBLE TO INQUIRE

We are gratified to learn that a decided improvement is going on in the may yard at this place, in the way of repairing ships, in the process of which due regard is had to symmetrical proportions and appearance. The United States ship Levant has been thoroughly overhauled from keel to truck and is now all a tounto, only waiting for her efficiers and crew, and is decidedly one of the finest specimens of naval rig and architecture we have ever seen or heard of. So much for her exterior appearance. Her interior arrangements are worthy of so goodly an outside—combining every comfort and convenience that could be suggested and carried out under the vigilant superintendence of the present commandant of the yard, Commodore Stringham. Among other things particularly worthy of notice about this beautiful ship, is that her old cut water, which looked as if it had come out of Noah's ark has been laid acide, and she now sports as beautiful a head as is to be found on any of the crack New York pucket ships. We hope to see corresponding improvements made upon all the old class ships undergoing repairs. The work of getting the steam frigue Powhatan reedy for service is in rapid progress. On Tuesday the took in her middle shait and two cranks; and thus all the heavy part of her engine is on board and being set up. Norrolk Heyall, Feb. 20. Tuesday she took in her middle shait and two cranks; and thus all the heavy part of her engine is on board and being set up.—Norfolk Hevald, Feb. 20. The United States frigate Congress, Commander McKeever, remained at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 4, bound to Montevideo

A MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN INDICESO We understand that the grand jury of Lowell have in-dicted the Mayor and Alderman of that city for arini-uality in regard to returning the votes at the late